dend of a reckoning, paid by the company in juſt proportions.

A fuddling couple ſold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. An aſſembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryden's Medal. Dedication.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b' implicite generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in ſettled proportions.
2. To join to one effect; to contribute ſeparate powers to one end.

'Till groſſer atoms, tumbling in the ſtream
Of fancy, madly met, and *club'd* into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body ſeems to *club* and contribute to the feed, elſe why ſhould parents, born blind or deaf, ſometimes generate children with the ſame imperfections. *Ray.*

Let ſugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, ſyllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Club'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their teſters now to take your life. *Pope's Horace.*

Fibres being diſtinct, and impregnated by diſtinct ſpirits, how ſhould they *club* their particular informations into a common idea. *Collier on Thought.*

CLUBHE'ADED. *adj.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* anterinæ. *Derham's Phyſicotheology.*

CLUBLA'W. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *law.*] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy eſtabliſhment ſeem to have recourſe to the laudable method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for enforcing the abſurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 50.

CLUBRO'OM. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company aſſembles.

Theſe ladies reſolved to give the pictures of their deceaſed huſbands to the *clubroom*. *Addiſ. Spectator*, N°. 361.

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welſh; *clochat*, Armorick; cloccan, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no ſecond brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if ſhe brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLUMP. *n. ſ.* [formed from *lump.*] A ſhapeleſs piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimenſions.

CLUMPS. *n. ſ.* A numbſcull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY. *adv.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardly; without readineſs; without nimbleneſs; without grace.

Upon the ground he walks very *clumſily* and ridiculouſly. *Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is *clumſily* and inartificially managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

CLU'MSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of readineſs, nimbleneſs, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumſineſs* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or ſkill to uſe them. *Collier on Fame.*

CLU'MSY. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologiſts, is rightly derived by *Bailey* from *lompſch*, Dutch, ſtupid. In Engliſh, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpiſh*, *clumſiſh*, *clumpiſhly*, *clumſily*, *clumſy.*] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy; without dexterity, readineſs, or grace. It is uſed either of perſons or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and ſequacious, apt to be moulded into ſuch ſhapes and machines, even by *clumſy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumſy* verſe, unlick'd, unpointed,
Haſt ſhamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumſy* outſide of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling.*

To CLUNG. *v. n.* [clingan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See To CLING.

CLUNG. *adj.* [clungen, Sax.[Waſted with leanneſs; ſhrunk up with cold.

CLU'STER. *n. ſ.* [clyſtep, Sax. *kluſter*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue freſh and moiſt all winter, if you hang them *cluſter* by *cluſter* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A ſwelling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in ſhort ſpace, itſelf the *cluſter* ſhows,
And from earth's moiſture, mixt with ſun-beams, grows. *Denham.*

The ſaline corpuſcles of one liquor do variouſly act upon the tinging corpuſcles of another, ſo as to make many of them aſſociate into a *cluſter*, whereby two tranſparent liquors may compoſe a coloured one. *Newton's Opt.*

An elm was near, to whoſe embraces led,
The curling vine her ſwelling *cluſters* ſpread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *cluſters*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i. l. 771.*

There with their claſping feet together clung,
And a long *cluſter* from the laurel hung. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. A body of people collected: uſed in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beaſts
And coward nobles, gave way to your *cluſters*,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

My friend took his ſtation among a *cluſter* of mob, who were making themſelves merry with their betters. *Addiſon.*

To CLU'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather themſelves into bunches, to congregate.

Forth flouriſh'd thick the *cluſtering* vine. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Great father Bacchus to my ſong repair;
For *cluſtering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

Or from the foreſt, falls the *cluſter'd* ſnow,
Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam
Gay-twinkle as they ſcatter. *Thomſon's Winter, l. 790.*

To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE. *n. ſ.* [from *cluſter* and *grape.*]

The ſmall black grape is by ſome called the currant, or *cluſter-grape*; which I reckon the forwardeſt of the black ſort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLU'STERY. *adj.* [from *cluſter.*] Growing in cluſters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp.

Is this a dagger I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about;
And, 'till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

A man may ſet the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual graſp. *Collier on Thought.*

2. To contract; to double the hand, ſo as to ſeize and hold faſt.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would ſalute my palm. *Shak. K. John.*

CLUTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.
2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. ii.*

3. Hands, in a ſenſe of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy flav'ring to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainſt thoſe who have us in their *clutches*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

I muſt have great leiſure, and little care of myſelf, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of ſuch a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

A CLU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [See CLATTER.] A noiſe; a buſtle; a buſy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He ſaw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and ſpits. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 120.*

The fav'rite child that juſt begins to prattle,
Is very humorſome, and makes great *clutter*,
'Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter?*
Why ever in theſe raging fits? *Swift.*

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe, or buſtle.

A CLY'STER. *n. ſ.* [χλυσηρ.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhæa, without ſinking the ſtrength of the patient, it is not to be ſtopt, but promoted gently by emollient *cluſters*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the ſpirits in bodies, whether the ſpirits be *coacervate* or diffuſed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 846.

COACERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping, or ſtate of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal ſpreading of the tangible parts, and the cloſe *coacervation* of them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

COACH. *n. ſ.* [*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is ſaid to have been invented. *Minſheu.*] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate, diſtinguiſhed from a chariot by having ſeats fronting each other.

Baſilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to ſee ſome ſports. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A better would you fix?
Then give humility a *coach* and ſix. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

Suppoſe that laſt week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning

turning in a ſmooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horſes. *Swift.*

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet ſticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now looſe, now faſt,
And carry'd off in ſome dog's tail at laſt. *Pope's Dunciad.*

COACH-BOX. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *box.*] The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach ſwung but the leaſt to one ſide, the uſed to ſhriek. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

COACH-HIRE. *n. ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as thoſe that praiſe,
For ſcraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryden.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no ſmall article. *Spectator.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the ſtable or the *coach-houſe*. *Swift.*

COACH-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *maker.*] The artificer whoſe trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joyner, Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new ſett bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will conſider you. *Swift.*

COACH-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *man.*] The driver of a coach.

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king *South.*

To COA'CT. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act.*] To act together; to act in concert.

But if I tell how theſe two did *coact*,
Shall I not lie in publiſhing a truth? *Shakeſpeare.*

COA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force, either reſtraining or impelling.

It had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; and though its command over them was perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and deſpotical. *South's Sermons.*

COA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact.*]

1. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory; reſtrictive.

The Levitical prieſts in the old law, never arrogated unto themſelves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obſolete.

Imagination,
With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

COADJU'MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Latin.] Mutual aſſiſtance. *Dict.*

COADJU'TANT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuto.*] Helping; co-operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Latin.]

1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate; one engaged in the aſſiſtance of another.

I ſhould not ſucceed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predeceſſors the poets, or their ſeconds or *coadjutors* the criticks. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vaneſſa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A biſhop that is unprofitable to his dioceſe ought to be depoſed, and no *coadjutor* aſſigned him. *Ayliffes Parergon.*

COADJU'VANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Cryſtal is a mineral body, in the difference of ſtones, made of a ſentous percolation of earth, drawn from the moſt pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldneſs of the earth ſome concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b ii.*

COADUNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.

Bodies ſeem to have an intrinſick principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunition* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in uſe.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that ſuppoſed fortuitous jumble, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 20.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coagment*] Collection, or coacervation into one maſs; union; conjunction.

The third part reſts in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is ſmooth, gentle, and ſweet. *Benj. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

COAGULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and tranſparent ſubſtance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affuſion of ſome other ſubſtance, to turn milk.

Roaſted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'erſized with *coagulate* gore. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 836.

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* maſſes, in ſome ſprings. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The milk in the ſtomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again diſſolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part ſpirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the ſpirit ſwims not above. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitiſh body, almoſt like butter. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Fluidity.*

COAGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate.*]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the ſtate of being coagulated.
2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the ſubſtance of *coagulations* is not merely ſaline, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COA'GULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That which has the power of cauſing concretion, or coagulation.

And to manifeſt yet further the *coagulative* power of them, we have ſometimes in a minute arreſted the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance, only by dexterouſly mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

COAGULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate.*] That which cauſes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours are thoſe things which expel the moſt fluid parts, as in the caſe of incraſſating, or thickening; and by thoſe things which ſuck up ſome of the fluid parts, as abſorbents. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COAL. *n. ſ.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Daniſh.]

1. The common foſſil fewel.

Coal is a black, ſulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, ſerving for fewel. It is ranked among the minerals, and is common in Europe, though the Engliſh *coal* is of moſt repute. One ſpecies of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *canole* coal, which is found in the northern counties; and is hard, gloſſy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze 'till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are ſolid, dry, opake, inflammable ſubſtances, found in large ſtrata, ſplitting horizontally more eaſily than in any other direction; of a gloſſy hue, ſoft and friable, not fuſible, but eaſily inflammable, and leaving a large reſiduum of aſhes. *Hill on Foſſils.*

But age, enforc'd, falls by her own conſent;
As *coals* to aſhes, when the ſpirit's ſpent. *Denham.*

We ſhall meet with the ſame mineral lodged in *coals*, that elſewhere we found in marle. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

Whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as 'it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as when cheeſe is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no furer, no,
Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
Or hailſtones in the ſun *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The rage of jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dryd. Fables.*

You
Have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Sh. H. VIII.*

To COAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and coſt, in buying the wood for this ſervice, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the ſame when it is *coaled*, through ſuch far, foul, and cumberſome ways. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden's Remains.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the higheſt degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling ſtew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy ſmoak. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from ſuliginous efflorescencies, and complectional tinctures. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it ſhone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryden.*

COAL-BOX. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *box.*] A box to carry coals to the fire.

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